Poetry.

[Not a Bard is named in the following beautiful lines, who would not have been proud of the strains, in which the meed of poetic merit is accorded. We are happy to present the homage of genius, due to the memory of *Paine*; in the same number with a vigorous and discriminating criticism on his merit as a poet and prose writer.—Both are copied from the Worcester ÆGIS.]

FROM THE WORCESTER ÆGIS.

HAIL to the bards, whom the kind god of song,
Hath instructed to bless, and hath gifted to charm;
Sweet are the themes to their office belong,
Gladness to brighten, and grief to disarm.

See what change and what ruin the wide world deforms!
Still *genius* remains, and its fires are not spent;
Unquench'd by the deluge, unwreck'd by the storms,
[illegible] god still protects what his boun[illegible] has lent.

First, SCOT[illegible] at whose mention the Muses c[illegible]ess
A fav'rite their [illegible]dness hath richly endow'd,
Whose constancy prov[illegible] they delight to caress,
While beauty applauds him and Scotia is proud.

Dear region of romance, belov'd of the muse!
What grateful emotions awake at thy name,
Though barren thy heath, yet *Castalian* dews
Have nourished for thee, a rich harvest of fame.

How oft have we listen'd with fondest delight,
To the theme of thy bards, long departed and gone.
[illegible] vows with thy BURNS on the [illegible]tter's night,
[illegible]d with thy THOMSON the o[illegible]ures of morn.

[illegible] shall dispart whom the service [illegible]h join'd,
[illegible] favour is glory, whose friend[illegible]p is fame;
[illegible] each votary his province [illegible]
[illegible], and their birth-right [illegible]?

[illegible] the train, and O how [illegible]
[illegible] skill'd each soft im[illegible]
[illegible]ve,
[illegible]weet, and each mistress [illegible]
[illegible] *Yorick of verse*, and the [illegible] *of love.*

[illegible] the virtues may frown, yet the muses more kind,
Well pleas'd with his gambols and merriment wild,
Still indulgently greet, and 'tis won-d'rous to find,
How the *mischief is pardon'd*, through *love for the child!*

And who, a MONTGOMERY can fail to admire,
How the *sage* and the *poet* their mystery blend;
How graceful is truth in the muses attire,
With thee for her champion, her guardian and friend.

Nor to Europe confin'd is their measure sublime,
In our own native land see their footsteps appear,
And nurs'd by the warmth of a genial clime,
The shamrock transplanted grows fragrant and fair.

But ah, why do they weep! see the muses in tears!
Mena[illegible], they mourn thee, gone, gone to thy rest,
While fancy, deep musing in sorrow appears,
For of all her dear children she lov'd thee the best.

Where, where fell thy mantle, sweet *bard of the west!*
For with man dwells no power to redeem thy lov'[illegible]
And long may we wait [illegible] her [illegible] blest,
Shall wake the loud lyre with the genius of PAINE.

LYCIDAS.

Notice.

THE Copartnership of Vaughan & Allen, having expired, the [illegible] [illegible] intends to reside in [illegible], and will devote [illegible] time to the C[illegible] mission Business in general.

DANIEL VAUGHN

Charleston [illegible]

Dufief's Works.

Just Published, and for Sale, at ROUSMANIERE & BARBER's *Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf.*

(Price $6, in two handsome octavo volumes.)

A VERY useful and interesting American work, entitled DUFIEF's NATURE DISPLAYED, in her mode of teaching language to Man, or a new and infallible method of acquiring the SPANISH LANGUAGE in the shortest time possible.—By Don. Manuel de Torres, and L. Hargous, Professors of general Grammar.

The authors of the application of the Method of Nature to the Spanish Language for the use of the Americans, and to the English Language for the use of the Spaniards, beg leave to observe, that besides the essential benefit derived by producing a facility of intercourse, through the medium of language, between two powerful neighbouring nations, this edition has been made truly classical, as the late regulations of the Royal Academy of Madrid with regard to the Orthography and Prosodial Accent have been strictly followed. To Merchants and Captains of Vessels, in particular this production will be of infinite service, as it contains a system of mercantile correspondence, comprising every circumstance or transaction necessary to be known in the trading world.

Also for sale as above,

A new, universal, and PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, of the French and English Languages, containing above Fifty Thousand terms and names not to be found in the Dictionaies of Boyer, Perry, Nugent, Tocquot, or any other Lexicographer.—To which is added a vast fund of other information, equally beneficial and instructive, never before published in any work of this kind. For the benefit of all who may consider a knowledge of either language, an acquisition in their respective situations in life.—By N. G. DUFIEF, Author of "Nature Displayed, in her mode of teaching Language to Man, applied to the French Language."—In Three Vols.—Pice $10 in boards, and 11 50, neatly bound.

The third edition, highly improved, and much enlarged, Price $5, of NATURE DISPLAYED, in he mode of teaching Language to Man.—Adapted to the French.—By N. G. Dufief.—In 2 volumes.

[☞ By the aid of the above valuable Books, any person of moderate capacity, can make himself master of the French and Spanish Languages, in the course of a few months.]

August 10, 1811.

Samuel F. Gardner,

Offers for sale at his Grocery store, No. 105, Thames-street.

MADEIRA, Sherry, Lisbon, Port, Claret, Malaga and Currant Wines; cordials by the gallon or bottle; London Porter; Hibbert's brown stout; bottle cyder; essence of spruce: cognac and French Brandy; old Jamaica spirits; cherry, St. Croix and West-India Rum; old American Gin; young gunpowder, gunpowder and imperial Teas, in catties of about 3lb. each; hyson, young hyson, hyson-skin, souchong and bohea Teas; loaf, lump-powdered and brown sugars; nutmegs, mace, cloves, citron cassia, pimento, pepper, ginger; coffee; No. 1 chocolate; sweet oil in bottles and flasks, mustard, capers and pepper sauce in bottles; cayenne by the bottle or lb.; basket salt for family use; turkey figs; zante currants; smyrna raisins in drums very nice; soft shell almonds; blue starch, first quality; salt petre; New-York soap; honey by the gallon or lb; sperm, mould and dipt candles; head, and fine twist Tobacco; superfine flour by the barrel.

☞ Cash given for wine, claret, porter, case and mustard bottles.

Newport, Nov. 14.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

OFFERS for sale at Store No. 5, on *Scott's Wharf*, 10 barrels Gin, 12 casks Philadelphia bottled Ale, of 6 dozen each, first quality, 6 boxes first quality Havanna Segars; 2 hogsheads Porter, suitable for bottling; 1 do Ale, ditto.

Wanted. A quantity of empty Porter Bottles, for which cash will be given.—Apply to

JAMES TOWNSEND.

Newport, August 9.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE and Store [illegible] situated in Thames-[illegible] lately occupied by G. W. Ma[illegible]

Also To Let,

The [illegible] on Scott's Wharf [illegible] the North side.— For further particulars and terms, apply to

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, August [illegible]

Dry Goods.

Nathaniel Sweet,

No. 107, Thames-Street.

HAVING just received from Boston a supply of seasonable DRY GOODS, respectfully informs the public that he is enabled to dispose of them at very reduced prices; he will also receive continually fresh supplies, which will render his assortment more complete than usual.

He has now on hand, superfine and low priced broadcloths and Cassimeres, various colours; coatings; fearnaughts; serges; devonshire kerseys; bombazetts; bombazeens; velvets and thicksetts; hosiery; callicoes and ginghams; fine and common India cottons; plain and figur'd lutstrings, various colours; black and colour'd sattins; handkerchiefs and shawls; black, white and colour'd cambrics; India, book, and mull mull muslins; with a variety of other articles.

Likewise on hand,

An elegant assortment of LOOKING-GLASSES, gilt and plain frames, of the newest patterns.

Also, Real Sable, mock do. and Bearskin MUFFS and TIPPETTS.

Newport, Nov. 8.

Fresh Goods.

P. O. RICHMOND,

Has just opened, and for sale at his Cash Store.

AN extensive assortment of English and India Goods, consisting of:—Superfine and low-priced broadcloths and Cassimeres, of every description; 3-4 and 7-4 pelice cloths, of the newest pattorns; black, white, red and yellow flannels; scarlet figur'd dot fine Bath Coatings; coloured and white worsted hosiery; velvets; prints, &c.—A great variety of India cattons; first quality black and coloured lutstrings; do. English and India satins; India calicoes, of handsome patterns; and 1 bale cottons, at 6d per yard, a little damaged.

Also, Sugar, Coffee, Hyson, Hyson-skin, and souchong Teas, warranted of the first quality, by the chest or smaller quantity.—*Likewise*, 2 cases cotton balls, from No. 59 to No. 116.—All of which will be sold cheap, as usual.

Newport, Oct. 26.

Rope Store.

A. & G. Tilley,

Inform their Friends and the public in general.

THAT they have removed their Rope Store three doors south of the stand they lately occupied, and have taken the store recently improved by Mr. David Thatcher, south corner of Mr. Robert Stevens's wharf, where they have for sale, Cables and cordage of all sizes, bolt rope, worming, house-line, marline, led, log and cod lines; small fishing lines; white rope, sewing twine, &c.—Orders from distant customers promptly attended to, and gangs of rigging furnished at short notice, warranted to be equal to any in the United States.

They return their sincere thanks to their friends and employers for the generous encouragement they have received, and hope by an unremitting attention, to merit the continuance of their favours.

Newport, Oct. 31.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Proprietors or Owners of Pews in TRINITY CHURCH in this Town, who have neglected to pay the sum or sums of money in which such Pews have been taxed for repairing the Church edifice and its appurtenances, that unless such Taxes are discharged within three months next after this notice, such Pews will be sold at Public Auction, agreeably to the act of incorporation, and the act lately passed, in amendment of and in addition to said Charter.

SAMUEL WHITEHORNE,
Warden.

Newport, Nov. 5.

FOR SALE,

THAT pleasantly situated Estate in Washington-street, No. 41, consisting of a very convenient House and Garden, lately occupied by Capt. Joseph Warren, deceased.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

JOB TOWNSEND.

Newport, Sept. 6.

NEW FEATHER BEDS,
AND FEATHERS

LIVE Geese and Fowl FEATHERS, and Feather Beds from 25 to 45 Dollars, kept constantly for sale. Likewise an assortment of Matrasses of every description, some suitable for [illegible] [illegible], which will be sold on reasonable terms.—Also, 6 bales [illegible] Cotton, of a good quality, and a general assortment of Groceries and Crockery Ware, as usual by

ABRAHAM BARKER.

Newport, Sept. [illegible]

Silas Dean

Has for Sale, at his Store, No. 67, Thames-street,

21,000 wt. Hemp Yarns.
150 barrels and half barrels Mess and Prime Beef.
3000 wt. best Coffee.
1 Bale superfine Broadcloths.
1 do. middling Do.
1 do. superfine and fine Cassimeres.
5 Trunks furniture and other Prints.
1 case white Threads.

With a variety of other articles, which will be sold for cash or approved credit.

Newport, March 28.

NOTICE.

THE Town, at a Meeting held the 9th inst. having resolved to erect or purchase a suitable building as an House of Industry, for the accommodation and employment of the Poor, and that such building, if erected, shall be of stone.—Therefore,

PROPOSALS

Will be received by either of the subscribing Committee, (appointed for that purpose) for contracts to furnish 400 Cords of good faced building stones to be delivered on or before the 1st day of March next, at such place near the present Work-House as the committee shall appoint.—*Also*, For contracts for building the walls of said House, 72 feet long, 36 broad, 24 high, upon a basement of 8 feet, 4 feet of which is to be above ground. The basement wall to be 2 feet thick. The first story 9 feet high and 18 inches thick.—The 2d story 8 feet high and 15 inches thick.—The third story 7 feet high and one foot thick. There will be 8 doors and 90 windows.

Also, for contracts to furnish, at an agreed price per 1000 feet, Timber, (white pine, free of sap,) Boards, and Cedar Shingles necessary for the building.—The quantity and dimensions to be given by the Committee, at the time of concluding the contracts.

Also, for Contracts for putting on a hipped roof upon said building, making the doors, and the frames and sashes for 90 windows, 7 by 9 glass, putting up the partitions necessary for 6 rooms on the first floor, and 14 rooms on each of the two upper stories, to be divided by an entry 8 feet wide, through the centre of each upper story—and for the whole inside work necessary for said building, to be done in the plainest manner.

The Proposals may be made for the whole or any part of the above, to be delivered in within one month from this date.

Any variation made in the plan by the Committee appointed to superintend the building, will be taken into consideration at the time of concluding the contracts.

NICHOLAS TAYLOR,
DAVID BUFFUM,
JOHN SLOCUM,
NATHANIEL HAZARD,
JOHN EARL, jun.
SILAS DEAN,
HENRY BULL,
BENJAMIN HAZARD.
} Committee.

Newport, Sept, 13.

JOHN BANISTER,

No. 12, Banister's Wharf, has for Sale

8 Pipes Mason's best Gin.
8 barrels Mess Pork.

And a general assortment of Groceries as usual.

Also just received,

An assortment of Swede's Iron, of a superior quality, in flat and square bars.

Newport, Sept. 19.

TO LET,

THE Store lately occupied by Mess'rs. *Howland & Eddy.*—Apply to

JOSEPH L. BAKER.

Newport, Nov. 15.

Daniel Sheldon,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends that he has on hand, a quantity of excellent Cedar Clapboards, Cedar Shingles Pine Shingles, Boards, Plank, Joist, &c. &c which he will sell cheap, at his old stand, on Sherburne's Wharf.

Newport, Dec 8 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the last Will and Testament of DANIEL HOLLOWAY, late of Newport, deceased having given Bonds as the law directs for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to them, request all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL THURSTON,
OBADIAH WILLIAMS
STEPHEN GOULD,
} *Executors*

Newport 5th mo. [illegible] 811

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed sole Executor of the last Will and Testament of GEORGE CHAMPLIN of Newport, Merchant deceased and having given bonds according [illegible] law for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to him, requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of the testator, to make immediate payment and those who have demands against [illegible] [illegible] to exhibit them to [illegible]

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Ex'r*

Newport, Rhode-Island, Dec 15, 1809.

Ship-Chandlery.

THE Subscribers at their Store on Handy's Wharf, offer for sale, on good terms, Bar Rod and Hoop Iron, from 1½ to 3 inch flat; 5 8, 6 8, 7-8 and inch square—Stoves, Camboozes and Anchors, of various sizes.—Linseed and Lamp Oil, Paints of different colours; Tar Pitch Turpentine and Rosin red, white and blue Bunting, and ready-made Colours; Sheathing Paper; Spike and Nails assorted; Hooks and Thimbles, wood and brass Compasses; Quadrants; Telescopes; Book Charts, &c together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels.—Orders from distant customers will meet with due attention.—*Also just received.* 2500 bushels Bonavista Salt, and 6 Tons Philadelphia Bar Iron.

EARL & ALLSTON.

Newport June 2, 1809.

ROGERS' VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT,

For Consumptive, Asthmatic and Catarrhal Complaints.

NOTHING which has been said in recommendation of this Medicine, has been in the least degree exaggerated, which many of the most enlightened and candid of the Faculty, with whom the Proprietor has had an interview, and communicated many of the principal ingredients, politely acknowledge—Its evident superiority over the usual heating Elixirs and Balsams, in diminishing arterial action, and by degrees diminishing expectoration, by increasing insensible perspiration, is too evident to be denied; this with every attention of the Proprietor upon the subject, are strictly in conformity to truth, and not a Certificate of its efficacy has ever been fabricated or obtained from disreputable sources, but invariably have been proffered to the public by Gentlemen of respectability, and friends to the family of Man.

GEORGE ROGERS.

CERTIFICATES.

I JONATHAN KINGSLEY, of Windham in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut do hereby certify, that my wife, Zilah Kingsley, was afflicted in the winter of 1809 with an extreme cough, loss of appetite, &c. and though under the care of an able physician, and not experiencing any particular benefit I was induced to make a trial of Dr ROGERS' *Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent*—and after using two or three cakes she experienced its beneficial effects; and in the course of a few months, recovered her usual state of health, which she had previously been so much alarmed about; and we think it is entirely owing to the valuable medicine called *Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent.*

JONATHAN KINGSLEY.

Windham, July 12, 1811.

I PHILIP SALISBURY of New-Haven, State of Connecticut do hereby of my own free will and accord, certify, that about the beginning of the year 1811, I was seized with a most violent pain in my right side, which produced a cough; this pain and cough increased until April, when I found myself so weak, specially in my lungs and in my knees that I was scarcely able to walk abroad; concluding heretore I was fast approaching to the grave by a consumption, I was greatly alarmed, as also was my family; but on hearing of Dr Rogers' *Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent*, for Consumptive, Asthmatic and Catarrhal complaints I immediately made application to the apothecary, and obtained one cake which I took according to the direction, which when I had taken about it, I found myself restored to my health and strength, so far as can be expected of a man in his 51st year of his age; which Medicine I fully and conscientiously believe was solely by the blessing of God, the means of the restoration of my health.

PHILIP SALISBURY.

City of New-Haven, Sept 19th, 1811.

TO THE PUBLIC

The Subscriber having been greatly benefited by the use of *Dr Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent*, conceives it a duty he owes the Proprietor of the Medicine and the public to state the following facts

For several years I have been much afflicted with the *Asthma* and for weeks together have not been able to lie down in my bed, seeing the above Medicine advertised for sale at Mr TAPPAN's Book-Store I determined to make trial of it, though I have always been much prejudiced against *Patent Medicines* in general, and confess I had very little faith in this; but to my great surprise and joy, for after taking the first dose, found myself much relieved as to sleep quietly in bed, and have ever since, when in the least troubled with the Asthma, found immediate relief by its use.

I do not hesitate, with confidence, to recommend the *Vegetable Detergent* to all in the least afflicted with the *Asthma* and have no doubt but they will receive great relief by the use of this invaluable Medicine

WILLIAM WALKER.

Portsmouth, March 14, 1811.

N. B. The Medicine mentioned in the above Certificates, may be had of *James Taylor* and *Samuel W Vinson*, Newport.—*John Casey*, East-Greenwich.—*Robert Cozzens*, Wickford.—*Thomas R. Wells*, Little-Rest Hill and at various other places.

Price 2 Dollars per Cake.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers being appointed by the Hon Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Rhode Island holden at Newport the fourth Monday of August, 1811, assignees of the estate of JACOB SMITH, of Newport, aforesaid, Mariner, to whom the benefit of the insolvent Act passed in June, A. D. [illegible] has been granted, hereby notify the creditors of said SMITH to exhibit their respective demands to them, within one month from the date or they will be precluded.—Persons indebted to said SMITH are called upon to make immediate payment to

WM HUNTER,
WM LITTLEFIELD
} *Assignees*

Newport, August 1811.

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by *ROUSMANIERE & BARBER*, opposite the Brick-Market.

[*Price* $2 *per Annum.*—$1 *in Advance.*] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1811. [VOL. L.—NO. 2591.]

James Hammond,

Has for sale, at No. 104, Thames-street.

SUPERFINE London brown, grey mixed, bottle green, navy blue and black Broadcloths; double and single milled drab, fawn, grey mixed, and black cassimeres; fine worsted cords and sattinetts; elegant white vesting; black silk, swandown and toilenet do.; black, yellow, green, white and spotted flannels; ladies, gentlemen's and youths worsted hose, of nearly all kinds some of which are very fine; nice jaconet, mull and cambric muslins, with other articles in the European and India dry goods line, that are usually to be found in a dry goods store.

A L S O,

AMERICAN COTTON GOODS,

Consisting of yarn, warp, filling, threads, bedticks, stripes, ginghams, diapers, chex, &c. &c. each of their several kinds of the first quality, and as low as at the factory.

Newport, Nov. 29.

NEW AND CHEAP GROCERIES.

ABRAHAM SHERMAN.

Offers for sale at his store, No. 155, Cheap-side, Thames-street.

HYSON, hyson-skin, souchong and byhea Teas; cassia, coffee, chocolate, &c. &c.—Likewise, a complete assortment of Ladies morocco walking shoes and pumps.

English, India and American Goods as usual, all warranted of the first quality, and will be sold cheaper than can be purchased in this state.

He likewise has just received a quantity of Cotton Yarn, in addition to his former stock, making a complete assortment, which he will sell cheaper than can be purchased in this town or state.—His country customers and others that wish to purchase, will do well to call,

N. B. All those who have Accounts standing over six months, will please to call and settle them, as delays are dangerous.

Newport, 11th mo. 28th.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of MUMFORD & TILLINGHAST, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to them by Note or book Account, are hereby requested to settle the same immediately with THOMAS H MUMFORD, who is authorised to adjust all business relating to said Firm.

THOMAS H. MUMFORD,
ELIZABETH TILLINGHAST.

Newport, Nov. 29, 1811.

THE DRY GOODS business will be continued by the Subscriber, at No. 119 Thames-street, who respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

THOMAS H. MUMFORD.

Newport, Nov. 29.

N O T I C E.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber on Book-Account, are earnestly requested to call and settle their debts, by Note or otherwise, before the 1st day of January next, when his unsettled demands will be put in suit without reserve or further notice.

BENJAMIN WAITE CASE

Newport, Oct. 25.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from the garrison of Fort-Wolcott, in the harbour of Newport, on the 28th inst. an enlisted soldier by the name of WILLIAM EAST, a native of Rhode Island, born in the town of Newport, aged 30 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, hazle eyes, brown hair, light complexion, and by trade a bricklayer.—The above reward and all reasonable expences will be paid any person who may apprehend said deserter and deliver him to the Commanding Officer of either of the Forts in this harbour, or by lodging him in any jail in the United States, and giving proper information thereof.

JAMES HOUSE *Capt.*

Fort Wolcott, Harbor of Newport, Nov. 29, 1811.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make immediate payment, and those to whom he is indebted, are requested to present their demands for settlement, that he may be enabled to complete his arrangements for the final adjustment of all his concern.

[illegible] SHERMAN

Newport, 27th [illegible] mo. 1811.

Walsh's Review.

THE Fourth Number of the AMERICAN REVIEW OF HISTORY AND POLITICS, is just received and ready for delivery to subscribers, at ROUSMANIERE & BARBER's Book and Stationary Store.

Account Books.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

HAVE CONSTANTLY FOR SALE,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

ACCOUNT BOOKS made of the best Materials, which will be sold (wholesale or retail,) as cheap as at any Book-Store, or Manufactory, in New-England.

BOOK-BINDING

Of every desrciption, executed in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

☞ There is always for sale as above, the best publications of the day, as soon as from the press, and a large assortment of standard Books on Law, Physic, Divinity, and miscellaneous literature, Dictionaries in various languages, with a general assortment of Classical and other School-Books, &c.—Books, not for sale as above, procured at short notice.—Universities, Society Libraries, and persons who wish to purchase in quantities, will be supplied upon as good terms as can be procured at any regular Book-Store in America.

Nov. 21, 1811

Cranston & Shaw,

Have just received from the Mills.

ONE Hundred Barrels superfine FLOUR, of the most approved inspection, selected particularly for families use, and also a few half barrels, which they will sell at the market price.

Newport, Nov. 20.

JAMES ROBINSON,

Has for sale,

3 Pipes of old Madeira WINE.

Newport, Nov. 22.

HENRY J. HUDSON,

Has for Sale,

RUSSIA DUCK, Ravens Duck, Russia Sheeting, and a quantity of Liverpool Salt.

Newport, Nov. 22.

LIVERPOOL SALT, &c.

6000 Bushels Liverpool SALT.

Russia and Ravens Duck.

A few barrels Boston Mess Beef.

For sale by C. COOK.

Newport, May 30.

B A R L E Y.

FIVE Thousand Bushels of clean BARLEY is wanted by the Subscribers, for which the market price will be given.

EARL & ALLSTON.

Newport, Oct. 5.

T O L E T,

THE HOUSE and Lot, No. 41, Thames-street, late Mr. Ellery's with the Coach-House and other buildings thereon.—For terms, apply to

SAMUEL ELAM.

Newport, Sept. 12.

T O L E T,

THAT large and convenient Store, No. 134, Thames-street, lately occupied by Messrs. *Lopez & Fairman.*—Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, August 23.

TO LEASE,

A FARM of 250 Acres, in Middletown, with a valuable privilege of sea manure annexed.—Apply to

THOMAS LYMAN.

Newport, Nov. 14.

DUNCAN S. McDOUGALD,

TAILOR.—Banister's Wharf.

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of his former friends, and the public in general, and assures them that no exertions in the line of his business shall be wanting to give complete satisfaction.

Newport, Nov. 22

LINENS—CHEAP [illegible]

ONE Case low priced and fine 4-4 Linens for sale cheap at No. 104, Thames-street by

JAMES HAMMOND.

Newport, Oct 4.

William Engs & Son

No. 170, Thames-street,

NOTWITHSTANDING the scarcity of Hardware Goods, have recently replenished their stock, and have for sale as heretofore, an excellent assortment, which includes as usual, Nails, sheet Lead, sheet Iron, cast Iron Stoves, &c &c.—*Also*, Swedes Iron in flat and square bars.

Newport, Nov. 22.

FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred and Seventy Tons of Swedish IRON, in flat and square bars, of various sizes, by

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN

Newport, June 7.

20,000 dlls.

HIGHEST PRIZE!!!

NO DEDUCTION.

WHOLES, Halves and Quarters, in HARVARD COLLEGE LOTTERY,—Warranted undrawn,—May be obtained by Order at the TRULY FORTUNATE LOTTERY OFFICE, of

J. C. SHAW,

If applied for Immediately.

Newport Nov 22

Union College Lottery, No. 3!!!

30,000 dlls.

HIGHEST PRIZE.

Only one and one-quarter Blanks to a Prize.—Begins to draw in New-York in April next.

S C H E M E.

1	Prize of	$ 30,000
1	do.	25 000
1	do.	20,000
1	do.	10,000
1	do.	5,000
3	do.	2,000
7	do.	1,000
20	do.	500
30	do.	200
50	do.	100
100	do.	50
200	do.	20
18,200	do.	10

Present price, Whole Tickets $ 8—Halves $ 4 12—Quarters 2 12—but will soon rise.—Orders for Tickets and parts in the above Lottery, will be received by J. C. SHAW, at his Exchange & Lottery Office, No. 118, Thames-street, who pays cash as soon as due on all Tickets by him ordered. Prize Tickets taken in payment.

Newport, Nov. 8

G. W. Martin & Co.

HAVE just received and offer at private sale, at their store No. 72, Thames-street, on accommodating terms.

20 Hhds. West-India Rum.
5 Pipes Country Gin.
30 chests Souchong Tea.
4500 wt. Cocoa.
7 hhds. and 50 bags Coffee.
40 coils American Cordage, assorted.
25 bales New-Orleans Cotton.
10 cases claret Wine, of latest importation.

Newport, Nov. 8.

Cheap Goods.

S. & J. F. Townsend,

At their Stores, No's. 157 & 173 Thames street, sign of the Eagle.

OFFER for sale a handsome assortment of English and India Goods, just replenished from the latest importations, which they are determined to sell at the lowest possible prices.

Also, A general assortment of American manufactured Goods, of the first quality, which cannot fail to please the purchaser.

Newport, Nov. 9.

N O T I C E.

THE HARRISON FARM, containing 160 Acres, lying within one mile of Newport, is still for sale. Any person wishing to purchase, will apply to

P. O. RICHMOND.

Newport, August 14.

Bowen, Ennis, & Co.

Offer for Sale on Stevens's Wharf, now landing from Sloop Hannah & Sally, from Philadelphia.

SEVEN Thousand feet herry tree Boards.—Also, landing from sch'r Franklin, from Georgetown, 200 barrels Tar, 34 do. Pitch, 38 tierces Rice, 15 bales Cotton, 52 Hides, and 30 bushels Rye.—They have also in Store, Bar Iron, spike and nail rods, Duck, Cordage, Jamaica Rum, Coffee, Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, Nails of various sizes, and a general assortment of Ship Chandlery as usual, all of which will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

April 19, 1811.

J. Gould & Son,

TAILORS.

No. 176, Thames-Street.

HAVE for sale, for cash, extra superfine west of England Broadcloths and Cassimeres, viz:—Black, Navy blue, French blue, fashionable grass green, olive green, steel mixt, dark mixt and drab Broadcloths; superfine pelisse cloth; black, blue, drab, steel mixt, green mixt, double and single mill'd Cassimeres; imperial cords and mill'd stocking webs; fancy vestings; superfine double mill'd flannels; common do; extra cotton velvets; best treble gilt buttons, and an assortment of trimmings,

They earnestly request those who are indebted to them by Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same; and inform those that have them of more than six months standing, that they will shortly be placed out of their hands for collection. Those that have demands against them, will please present them for settlement. To those that have been punctual, they present their unfeigned thanks, and solicit a continuance of their favors.

Newport, Oct. 5.

RHODES & CAHOONE,

Have for Sale,

2,200 bushels CADIZ SALT.

Newport, August 24.

William S. Nichols,

No. 89, Thames-Street.

HAS just received a new stock of Plated, Britannia, and Japanned WARE.—*Also*, A general assortment of modern Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

Gold Necklaces, Silver Ware, &c as usual

Newport, Oct. 19.

CRANSTON & SHAW,

OFFER at private sale on reasonable terms for approved paper, at their store on Fowler's Wharf.

37 chests Hyson TEA.
76 do. Hyson-skin Do.
24 do. souchong Do.
13 do. campoy Do.
10 do. Bohea Do.
14 quarter-chests Bohea Do.
134 bags coffee.
23 boxes Havanna brown Sugar,
13 Pipes Providence Gin.
4 do. Brandy.
27 kegs Tobacco.
39 bbls. and 28 half-bbls. prime Beef.
22 bbls. and 17 half-bbls Mess Beef.
31 do. prime Pork.
15 do. mess Do.

N. B.—CRANSTON & SHAW offer to their Friends and the public in general, their warmest acknowledgements of gratitude, for the liberal support which they have received since the commencement of their establishment, and solicit the continuance of their business.

Newport, Oct. 25.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed Administrator upon the estate of SAMUEL LAWTON late of Newport Mariner, deceased intestate, and having given bonds according to law for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed him, requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

GOLD S SILLIMAN, *Adm'r*

Newport March 4.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality, Molasses by the gallon, coarse and blown Salt by the bushel Ginger and Pearl Ash by retail.—Also [illegible] Tile by the dozen and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel, or smaller quantity, Wheat Bran by the bushel, Coal by the bushel. *Also* A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens.

FROM THE WORCESTER ÆGIS.

SKETCH OF THE GENIUS OF ROBERT TREAT PAINE, JR. ESQ.

A DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN POET.

OF the genius of this great Poet, whose labours have so largely contributed to the reputation of American literature, it would be difficult to speak in terms of exaggerated praise. To the bounties of Nature, who had lavished on his intellect, her richest and proudest favours, were superadded those acquired excellencies, which are the fruits of vigorous study, and ambitious cultivation.

As a poet, he ranks among the *first* of the *first class* The piercing keenness of his mind gave it an easy admission into the most secret and hidden sources of knowledge, and his prompt and active imagination seized intuitively on whatever was most beautiful and engaging in nature or in art. His enthusiasm imparted a warm and vivid lustre to his thoughts; and his comprehensive and critical knowledge of language enabled him to convey the conceptions of his fancy, with uncommon clearness and energy. In a word, he always felt, and thought and spoke, like a poet

A mind so happily formed as Paine's, so alive to feeling, so pregnant with invention, so fraught with sentiment, so blest with the divinity of genius; could not fail of success in the ethereal creations of poetry. All his efforts in this favourite pursuit have received the highest praises of his countrymen; and the "INVENTION OF LETTERS," the "RULING PASSIONS," the two "PROLOGUES" in dedication of the Boston Theatre, the "MONODY ON MOORE," the "EPILOGUE TO THE CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER," and the National Song of "ADAMS AND LIBERTY," may be classed among the ablest specimens of English Poetry. The character of his poetical genius resembled that of Pope, more than any other poet, particularly in the smoothness of his verse, the exactness of his rhymes, the richness of his language, and the condensation of his thoughts. His great fault was that of being sometimes too studiously classical. He always felt proud of his learning, and would occasionally display it at the expense of his poetry, by drawing his images and allusions from facts and circumstances too little known, to be understood by the generality even of intelligent readers.

His prose is, in the highest degree, stately and magnificent. It is the style of Doctor Johnson. He had a passion for the elegancies and refinements of composition. His sentences are carefully balanced, and his periods diligently rounded. Every word is selected with taste, and disposed with skill. In all his works, he strove after attainable perfection, nor was he ever satisfied with what he had written, while there was a fault to be rectified, a beauty to be added, or a grace to be heightened. Of revision, he was therefore never impatient; on the contrary, he seemed to take delight in reviewing his first thoughts, and bestowing upon them such correction and improvement as they could receive from a cautious and deliberate criticism.

With the philosophy of the fine arts, no man was ever better acquainted than Mr Paine.—These arts were the favourite and most frequent subjects of his meditations. His mind dwelt on them with fondness, and delighted to ascend to their first principles. As a critic, therefore, he stood on very high ground. But he was not like certain grave and austere critics, who make it their whole business to detect latent faults, and urge skilful objections. He was candid and liberal in all his decisions. He had a soul to be *pleased* as well as to be *offended*; and although no man had a quicker perception of literary blemishes, yet so nice was his discernment of excellence, and so great his pleasure on its discovery, that he would readily pardon two defects, for the sake of one beauty. To young authors he ever manifested the kindest disposition. He read their compositions with attention—he praised their merits with liberality, and pointed out their faults with delicacy and tenderness. It is greatly to the honour of Mr. Paine, that he never felt the envy of rivalship. He was among the first and loudest in the applause of a brother author. Nor was this applause forced or hypocritical; wherever he saw genius, it was impossible for him to repress the emotion of satisfaction. For the fame of American literature he always displayed a cordial solicitude; and frequently expressed his sorrow and indignation at the detestable expedient, employed by so many

[illegible] own countrymen, to bring it into disgrace.

Some, there are, who have denied the solidity of Mr. Paine's critical abilities, on the ground that he too frequently decided by *feeling*, rather than by *judgment*. This objection, though plausible, is, by no means, satisfactory. In some of the fine arts, the *feeling* so instantaneously follows the *judgment*, that it becomes identified with it; in others, as in music, the judgment *follows* the feeling, and is *determined* by it. The best reason we can give, why we approve of a piece of music, is, because it pleases us. So it is with the highest flights of poetry. Whatever greatly interests our passions, so as to produce the effect intended by the poet, can, with as much certainty, be pronounced good, as though it were actually proved to be so, by a pedantic display of elaborate reasoning.—Of what value, then, (it may be asked,) are the works of ARISTOTLE, and QUINTILIAN and LONGINUS, besides a host of moderns, who have written on the science of criticism? To this question, I answer, that, to the *poet*, they are of *no* value. The art of poetry is not derived from the rules of the critics; but the rules of the critics, are collected from the practice of the poets. Critics are not the *legislators* of poets, but are the mere *expounders* of those laws, which the poets have promulgated.—Every great poet is a critic by instinct, and, in many cases, can decide more correctly, by *feeling*, than the mere critic can, with all his boasted rules to assist him.—There are certain beauties, of so high an order, that they cannot be perceived, but by those who are susceptible of the finest and most delicate emotions. In such cases, the *mere* critic, drops to a level with the mechanic, and finds his square and compasses of criticism of little use, except to shew his impotency. But Mr. Paine did not decide by *feeling*, except in cases where *feeling* is proper to be consulted, as the test of the poet's skill. He was familiarly acquainted with criticism as a *science*, and could apply its reasonings with wonderful precision and elegance.

We are now to consider Mr. Paine, as a conversationist. It was in conversation, (confessedly the most difficult of all arts,) that he gave the most brilliant displays of mind. It was here that his Genius proudly triumphed, in all its sovereignty. No matter what the subject—whether scientific or literary, its discussion was in the highest degree masterly and eloquent. His information was so extensive, and so various—his thoughts were so rapid, and so compact—his imagination so splendid, his wit so enchanting, and his language so elegant, that it was impossible to hear him without delight.

Such was ROBERT TREAT PAINE, jun. a man who, in genius and scholarship, has seldom been equalled—perhaps has never been surpassed.—Boston has the honor of claiming him as its native; and, in justice to the Bostonians, it ought to be said, that by them his talents were duly appreciated, and liberally patronized. He has left an amiable widow, and several promising children. For their benefit, we hope his writings will now be collected and published. We doubt not, the sale of such a volume would be co-extensive with its merit—and that the public would rejoice, in an opportunity of testifying their regard for a work which will do so much honor to their country.

ONE WHO KNEW HIM.

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Nov. 25.

MR. Secretary Gallatin sent to the House his annual Report and Estimates on the Financial Concerns of the United States. By this report it appears that the National Finances are not in a very ineligible situation. The Secretary proposes an additional duty of fifty per cent. to the present amount of duties (together with a continuance of the temporary duties heretofore designated by the name of "Mediterranean Fund,") which, he says, will be sufficient to supply any deficiency; and is respectfully submitted.

The bill for apportioning the Representation of the People of the United States was read, and Mr. Bibb moved its recommitment. A debate ensued

Among those who advocated a recommitment, some wished a larger, and some a smaller ratio than 37,000, the number inserted in the bill. Some were afraid to reconsider lest a majority should be found to increase it to 40,000; though they wished it less than 37,000—others lest it should be reduced below that *ratio*.

Mr Quincy supported the propriety of a small ratio. He took an extensive view of the whole subject; and in a powerful and well-directed speech, demonstrated that many who have been in favor of a *scarce* representation were governed by a love of power—a [illegible] after [illegible]—a better chance [illegible] which they stood, the fewer their numbers

Mr. Widgery [illegible] posed his colleague and thought [illegible] [illegible] to whip the member [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]—It was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the House [illegible] the members to be *expecting* [illegible] *ther*.

Mr. Key advocated the smallest ratio the Constitution allows (30,000).—This would, he said, give the house about 240 members. There was no necessity for anticipating evils.—Whenever the House became too large for the despatch of business, it would be time enough to increase the *ratio*.—Certainly, he said, that is not now the case, nor would it be were the house composed of 240 members. The more members there were, it would be found there would be the fewer speakers. Questions would be decided by vote, after the debate of a few of the ablest members on each side. The House he considered as the basis of the people's power; and to diminish their number would be to lessen the real power of the people. The ayes and noes were taken on the recommitment, as follow: Ayes 56, Noes 72. The bill then passed.

Mr. Randolph offered a resolution for abolishing corporeal punishment in the army.

Tuesday, Nov. 26.

After some private affairs were disposed of, Mr. Little moved, That the President be requested to lay before the House, a list of the persons impressed from American vessels, into foreign services, with remarks thereon. Laid on the table.

The House refused to take up the motion to lay certain additional duties on manufactures of flax, hemp, &c. imported, 69 to 41.

A Bill providing for the more convenient taking affidavits and bail, in causes depending in the Courts of the U. S. occasioned a short debate, and was recommitted.

After the discussion and disposal of a few local and private bills and papers, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Nov. 27.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the House an exhibit of the amount of duties and drawbacks on Goods imported and exported, in the years 1808 1809 and 1810. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Gholson reported against granting the claim of a revolutionary soldier, which was, he said, barred by the statute of limitation. He did it, he said, for the purpose of obtaining an investigation and decision on the question of repealing those statutes, so far as to admit the payment of all just claims however old their date. The subject, after a little debate, was referred to the committee of the whole for Monday next.

The House in Committee, took up the report of the Committee of Elections on the contested election of the seat of Gen. Hungerford, of Virginia.—Mr. Talliaferro who contests the seat, was allowed to speak on the question No decision was had.—Adjourned.

Thursday, Nov. 28.

The Speaker laid before the house a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to foreign coins. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bacon offered two resolutions, directing the committee of ways and means to inquire into the expediency of continuing in force the act providing for the payment of certain salaries for a limited time, and also the first section of the act for the protection of the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers, [Mediterranean fund]. The resolutions were both agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Gholson, the petition of Amy Darden [presented at a former session] was again referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Morrow, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill allowing further time for the payment of lands purchased by right of preemption in the Missisippi territory. Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Morrow observed that he held in his hand a resolution, relating to a subject of very great importance to the state he had the honour to represent [Ohio.] The late occurrence on the Wabash must convince every person of the absolute necessity of putting our frontiers in a proper state of defence against Indian hostility. He had long been of opinion that it was as absurd to expect to make men soldiers without putting arms into their hands, as to undertake to make them mechanics without the use of tools. He accordingly offered the following resolution, which was referred to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be authorised to loan to the state of Ohio —— stand of arms, with bayonets and cartouche boxes, and —— pieces of field artillery, on the legislature of that state making such provision by law as shall in his opinion afford security for their safe keeping and return, save the damages sustained by loss and use in actual service.

Friday, Nov. 29.

The resolution some days ago offered by Mr Little calling upon the President for information relative to the impressment of American seamen, was taken up, agreed to, and a committee of two members appointed to carry it to the President.

Mr. M[illegible] moved that the Committee of the whole have leave to sit again on the contested election of John P. H[illegible], but the House refused to grant the leave

Mr. Macon then moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the report of the committee of Elections on that subject.—[This report, it will be recollected, recommends the allowance of further time to Mr. Hungerford to collect testimony in support of his election.]

Mr. Hungerford spoke in favour of the report, and was followed by Mr. Emmott, in a speech of considerable length, and Mr. Pitkin on the same side. Mr. Talliaferro and Mr. Fisk opposed it. Mr. Randolph, after a variety of remarks to which the discussion led, on the power of the House in compelling testimony, &c. moved to recommit the report to the committee of Elections, and that they be authorized to send for persons and papers, and to issue commissions to take depositions.

The Ayes and Noes were taken on Mr. Randolph's motion for recommitment, which was lost, Ayes 36, Noes 66. The Ayes and Noes were then called on agreeing to the report of the Committee of Elections—Ayes 36, Noes 65.

Mr. Gholson then introduced two resolutions, which were adopted. 1st, *Resolved*, That John P. Hungerford is not entitled to a seat in this House.—2d. *Resolved*, that John Talliaferro is entitled to a seat in this House.

SENATE.

Monday, Nov. 25.

Mr. HUNTER, from Rhode-Island, appeared and took his seat.

The Senate this day unanimously concurred in the appointment of Mr. Monroe, as Secretary of State.

By the last Mails.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 27.

The effects of admitting French Privateers into our harbours.

IT has been for some time seen and predicted, that our affording French Privateers shelter, comfort and protection in our harbours, with permission to bring their booty, the most of it, probably the very booty, which they have plundered from our fellow-citizens, after having burnt or sunk their vessels on the high seas, and also, licence to refit, and openly recruit in our principal cities; I say, this unprecedented course of things, in a country professing itself neutral, it has long been expected, would produce a scene of riot and murder, similar to that which it is our painful duty to record in this evening's paper; we give the particulars just as they come to us, in an extract from the following letter written upon the spot:

Evening Post.

Copy of a letter from P. Schenk & Co. to Albert Ogden & Co. of this city, dated

"SAVANNAH, Nov. 16, 1811.

"We were an eye witness in our city on Thursday night last, and on Friday, to the greatest scene of bloodshed and Murder that has been seen in this place since the war.

A part of the crew of two French privateers then lying in port, one of them ready to sail, had a rencontre with a party of American sailors on Thursday night and killed one man, and wounded two others so bad, that they died next day, one of them the mate of the brig Hetty, of Philadelphia. This so exasperated the Captains and seamen in port, as well as a great part of our citizens that an expedition was set on foot for their destruction. The bodies of those that were killed, were brought forward on one of the wharves for the purpose of burial, and long before the hour of burial, a large number of citizens, Captains and sailors had collected, when they were so exasperated at the sight of their murdered countrymen, that before the funeral rites were performed, they made preparations to take forcible possession of the privateers.—As soon as they entered upon the wharf (Anciaux's) where the first vessel lay, they were fired upon by three Frenchmen, who had secreted themselves in a store loft (Dupon's) immediately opposite the privateer, and where all the small arms belonging to her were stored, these villains fired six shot in quick succession. One of them struck Captain Miller, of the Champlin, in the right eye, and passed immediately through the left. Three shot took effect upon a sailor carrying the American Flag, who lived but a short time, one passed through the vest of Captain Fountain, and another grazed the nose of Captain Pierce. They however boarded the Privateer, and soon took possession, run her across the river, and set her on fire.

An attempt was also made to dislodge the possessors of the store loft, which could not be immediately effected from the manner they had barricaded the door and windows They were, however, forced, and some blood was spilt before they gave up, when such was the fury of the populace, then collected in great numbers, that two of them were thrown headlong out of the store; one killed dead upon the spot, a second died the next day from his wounds; but the third one made his escape out of a back door, but before he reached the top of the bluff was then shot and bayoneted. In the mean time the Mayor ordered out the Military, and before the first privateer was carried, the second and largest one which lay at the lower end of the town, prepared for defence. She had about 50 men in complete readiness. The populace assembled around her, and a few of the citizens boarded her, but no serious injury was done. The Frenchmen endeavoured to get their large gun (then loaded) to bear on the citizens, but could not effect their purpose; at this moment Capt. Marshall appeared with his Company, and immediately charged bayonet on the crew, drove them below, and took possession. The Mayor then ordered him to keep her from being burned, and that officer with the utmost difficulty kept her from being fired, not only by his own Corps, but by the sailors till 10 at night, when in the act of relieving guard, the sailors headed by some American Captains boarded her, prepared with a bbl. of tar and a lb. of powder, soon kindled a fire and burnt her down. About 130 Frenchmen are now in custody. There has not been till to-day the least hope that Captain Miller will have the use of either eye. The number of persons killed is not exactly ascertained, but supposed to be eight or nine in all."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Lay, to Capt. H. L. Champlin, of this city, dated

"SAVANNAH, NOV. 15.

"Painful is the task to relate, and distressing beyond imagination the scene that has taken place within the last 24 hours. Our poor friend, Capt. Miller, of your city, now lies in the next room in the most agonizing situation. Faint very faint indeed, are our hopes that he will ever recover. If he does it will be only, I fear, to linger out a wretched life, for he has lost one eye entirely, and it is still uncertain whether the other is not also lost. Oh, Sir, you can hardly form an idea of the dreadful scene that has occurred. I will relate to you, as nearly as I have been able to ascertain the circumstances, the particulars of an affray which began between the sailors on board the French privateers, and those belonging to the American vessels, two nights since, and was repeated again last evening, when five or six Americans were killed and wounded.—Captain Miller, this afternoon, left our store to attend the funeral of those who were killed, but had not been gone longer, perhaps, than ten or fifteen minutes when the alarm Bell rang. I ran immediately to the Exchange, and the first I heard there, was a cry "Miller is dead." I found him lifeless surrounded by a number of his friends, while the citizens and sailors were cutting down every Frenchman they could meet. A scene that baffles all description ensued. One of the Frenchmen it seems, had wounded another American sailor to-day, which so exasperated the Americans that fifty or sixty of them, who had assembled at Hand & Nicolls, to attend the funeral of their comrade, killed the day before, armed themselves with a determination to take possession of the French vessels. On their way down a shot was fired from the window of a grocery store, below Manen and Norris's, that entered just under Capt. Miller's right eye, and is supposed to have entirely destroyed one and we fear both. Capt. Tombs and myself have staid constantly by him, and the family have paid him every attention. His agony has been extreme, but he is now getting a little sleep.—Capt. Williams and Mr. Thompson have just come in, (1 o'clock in the morning) and tell me that both the French privateers are burnt, with every thing on board, and that all the Frenchmen amounting to more than 100, are taken to jail—the villain who shot Miller being among the number. O'Connor, from whose window the shot were fired, is also taken, and about 50 muskets with other arms and ammunition that were in his room have been thrown into the river. It seems these had been placed there for the very purpose for which they were made use of."

December 3.

We learn by the brig Champlin, in 7 days from Savannah, that about 50 of the French privateersmen who had been lodged in the Savannah jail, had been released, and sailed in a schooner for Charleston, in company with the Champlin.—It appears, that these men, having been enlisted at Charleston for the two French privateers lately burnt at Savannah, had so recently arrived from that place, that they had not yet gone on board the privateers, and were not, directly, engaged in the fracas that occurred between the American seamen and French privateersmen. On this account, they were released, and had gone back to Charleston.

A letter has been received from Dublin dated the 23d October, which states that the Catholic Convention had met in that City on the 16th, without any interruption from the government.

By the arrival at Baltimore of the Portsmouth, which left Cadiz on the 17th October, we learn, that Souchet had made three attacks on Valencia, in all of which he was defeated Five-thousand men were embarking at Cadiz for Mexico. Gov. Folch's son was a passenger in the Portsmouth, and brings dispatches to the Spanish Legation.—The Cortes had agreed to place an army of [illegible] men under the regulation and command of British officers.

The Sloop of War Hornet, with the Messengers for France and England will probably sail this day, as the last set of despatches are expected by this morning's mail.

It was reported yesterday, on the authority of a letter from Washington, that the Hornet is to carry out a Treaty agreed upon by our government and Mr. Foster, for the approval of the British Cabinet.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, DEC. 4.

BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.

Since our last, a great number of letters have been received, giving details of a very bloody battle, fought on the 7th November, by the United States army, commanded by General Harrison and a body of Indians of the Patowatomie tribe, commanded by "*The Prophet,*" about half a mile from his chief town, and 200 miles in advance of Vincennes. The letters from Washington disagree, in many of the particulars of this battle, and nothing official had been received at the War-Office, at the last dates; but the letters below, we know to have been written by officers of the 4th U. S. regiment, who were in the action, and who must have been best acquainted with the particulars of it.—Our letters from Washington say, the immediate return of the army, excited unpleasant sensations in the minds of the western members; who consider an Indian war as commenced—These letters speak in the highest terms of the gallantry and discipline of the 4th U. S. Regiment, not 500 strong, and particularly of the excellent conduct of Col Boyd, in the battle. The regulars, they say, saved the army from a second *St Claire's* massacre. The reports of the killed and wounded are variously stated;—that of the Indians was said to have been comparatively small; their town was burnt the day after the battle; but some letters say, they had removed their squaws and papooses, and that they set fire to it themselves, which is not probable.—The object of the campaign is said to be, the destruction of the Prophet's Town; and, this effected, that the army would return, leaving a garrison in Fort-Harrison, Capt. Bain was not dead, at the last date.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS

From officers of the 4th U. S. Regiment to their friends in this town, dated

"*Camp, half a mile from the Prophet's Town, Nov. 8.*

"Through divine goodness, I have been spared, and hope yet to see you this winter.—We arrived here on the evening of the day before yesterday, reconnoitred the town, and then formed our encampment. The whole of our fighting men about 800. It rained all night. We expected an attack, and were prepared. At 4 in the morning we were assailed on all sides by numerous Savages, with horrid yells. We were formed in a moment, and in less than 5 minutes our pickets were driven in, and the Savages were in the centre of our camp. By sun-rise, *we completely defeated them.*—But our loss has been great. The 4th regiment had about 250 effective men, and lost in killed and wounded 72 brave fellows. Several officers wounded.—Capt. Bain I fear mortally; Lieuts. Goodwin, Peters, and Burchstead, seriously but not dangerously. Capt. Snelling behaved to admiration, and is well. Total killed and wounded 179. The enemy must have suffered much. We found 38 of them dead, in and around our camp. They must have carried off many, and also must have had many wounded. Gov. Harrison, acknowledges the victory was gained by the 4th regiment. Yet the militia behaved like soldiers; but it was our men, who made constant charges.—We have burned the town this morning. It was supposed to be the best built town, inhabited by Indians.

"P. S. We shall return to-morrow for Vincennes, having accomplished our purpose. Yesterday was a serious day, in dressing the wounded, and burying the dead."

"*Camp, near Prophet's town, Nov. 8.*

"Our force had advanced within a few miles of this place, on the 6th, when some Chiefs appeared with proposals for peace. They however had a hostile appearance, and we should have attacked, but for the lateness of the hour.

"On the morning of the 7th, before break of day, they assailed us most furiously, breaking in upon the left of our encampment, and butchered several of our men in their tents. The U. States troops rallied, and charged with much success. It being dark, the cavalry could not be useful, and almost the whole duty was effected by the bayonet. The contest lasted one hour and three-quarters. Although we completely defeated the savages, many brave men fell in the action. The total wounded and killed on our side is 123—of these were killed Col. Owens, of Kentucky, a volunteer, and aid to Gov. Harrison; Major Davis, commanding the cavalry; Major White, and Capts. Spencer, and Berwich, of the militia riflemen; and Capt. Spencer's Lieutenant.—Of the wounded are, Capt Bain, very badly by the tomahawk; Lieut. Geo. P. Peters, shot through the thigh; Lieut. George Gooding, shot in the neck; Lt Burchstead, shot through the leg; all of the 4th U. S. Reg.—Col. Bartholomew

was shot through the arm, and there are some other officers among the wounded, whom I do not know.

" Forty-five Indians were found dead on the field; and no doubt many were carried off, according to the Indian practice. A Chief of the Potawatimies is now a prisoner.—There can be no doubt, we made great slaughter among them.

" Yesterday was employed in taking care of our wounded, and burying the dead. And this day we should have attacked the savages in our turn, in their town; but it was last night abandoned, in the greatest confusion, and the buildings are now in flames.—They carried off 500 bushels of corn, which our horses want very much.—Upwards of 50 English rifles were found on the field, some of which are new.* I expect to-morrow to commence our march back to Vincennes."

* *All the Indians procure their guns from the English or Americans.*

Newport,

SATURDAY, December 7, 1811.

By the arrival here yesterday of a Packet from New-York, we received papers of that city of Wednesday evening last; from which we have extracted Gov. Harrison's letter to the Secretary of War, and the Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations.—Both of which follow.

From the National Intelligencer of November 30.

Indian War.—From the contents of the subjoined letter, it will be seen, that the statements conveyed to us from private sources, of an engagement on the Wabash, are certainly confirmed—Gov. Harrison's letter, however, affording a much more distinct idea of the action than any private letter we have seen.—Whilst we are proud to learn the bravery of our troops, and of the volunteers, on an occasion which so severely tested it, we cannot but regret the confidence in Indian faith, which permitted a surprize from an insidious enemy, known to be so near at hand.——Further light on the subject, however, may probably dissipate this hasty impression, and, by furnishing facts, of which we are not at present apprized, give a different aspect to the whole affair.

Extract of a letter from Gov. Harrison to the Secretary of War, dated Head-Quarters, near the Prophet's Town, Nov. 8th, 1811.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you, that the dawn of yesterday terminated an action between the troops under my command, and the whole of the Prophet's force. Their precipitate retreat, leaving a number of their warriors dead on the field, and the subsequent abandonment of their town, (which was partially fortified) attest for us a complete and decisive victory. It has, however, been dearly purchased.—A number of brave and valuable men, have fallen victims to their zeal for their country's service. The behaviour of the regulars and militia troops was such, as would have done honor to veterans. I arrived at my present position, (a mile from the town) on the evening of the 6th inst.; a correspondence was immediately opened with the Prophet, and there was every appearance of a successful termination of the expedition, without bloodshed. Indeed there was an agreement for a suspension of hostilities, until a further communication should take place on the next day. Contrary, however, to this engagement, he attacked me at half past four o'clock in the morning, so suddenly, that the Indians were in the camp, before many of the men could get out of their tents. A little confusion for a short time prevailed, but aided by the great exertions of the officers, I was soon enabled to form the men in order.—The companies which were hard pressed were supported, several successful charges made, and about day-light the enemy were finally put to flight. Our killed and wounded amount to 179, of these 42 are now dead.

I have not been able to ascertain the number of Indians in the action; it must, however, have been considerable. The principal chief of those Potawatimies, who have joined the Prophet, is wounded, and in our possession.—I have taken care of him, and shall send him back to his tribe. At a more leisure moment I shall do myself the honor to transmit a more particular account of the action, and of our previous movements, and am, with the highest respect Sir, your humble servant.

WM. HENRY HARRISON.

Hon. Wm. Eustis, Secretary of War.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives, Nov. 29.

Mr. Porter from the Committee on Foreign Relations, made the following report, which was referred to a committee of the whole:

The Committee to whom was referred that part of the President's Message, which relates to our Foreign Affairs, beg leave to Report in part,

That they have endeavoured to give to the subject submitted to them, that full and dispassionate consideration which is due to one so intimately connected with the interest, the peace, the safety and the honor of their country.

Your committee will not encumber your journals and waste your patience with a detailed history of all the various matters growing out of our foreign relations. The cold recital of wrongs, of injuries and aggressions known and felt by every member of this Union, could have no other effect than to deaden the national sensibility and render the public mind callous to injuries with which it is already too familiar.

Without recurring then to the multiplied wrongs of partial or temporary operation, of which we have so just cause of complaint against the two great belligerents, your committee will only call your attention, at this time, to the systematic aggressions of those powers, authorised by their edicts against neutral commerce—a system, which as regarded its principles, was founded on pretentions that went to the subversion of our national independence; and which although now abandoned by one power, is, in its broad and destructive operation, still enforced by the other, sapping the foundation of our prosperity.

It is more than five years since England and France, in violation of those principles of justice and public law, held sacred by all civilized nations, commenced this unprecedented system, by seizing the property of the citizens of the U. S. peaceably pursuing their lawful commerce on the high seas. To shield themselves from the odium which such outrage must incur, each of the belligerents sought a pretext in the conduct of the other—each attempting to justify his system of rapine as a retaliation for similar acts on the part of his enemy. As if the law of nations, founded on the eternal rules of justice, could sanction a principle, which if engrafted into our municipal code would excuse the crime of one robber, upon the sole plea that the unfortunate object of his rapacity, was only a victim to the injustice of another. The fact of priority could be true as to one only of the parties; and, whether true or false, could furnish no ground of justification.

The United States thus unexpectedly and violently assailed by the two greatest powers in Europe, withdrew their citizens and property from the ocean; and cherishing the blessings of peace, altho' the occasion would have fully justified war, sought redress in an appeal to the justice and magnanimity of the belligerents. When this appeal had failed of the success which was due to its moderation, other measures, founded on the same pacific policy, but applying to the interest, instead of the justice of the belligerents, were resorted to. Such was the character of the non-intercourse and non-importation laws, which invited the return of both powers to their former state of amicable relations, by offering commercial advantage to the one who should first revoke its hostile edicts, and imposing restrictions on the other.

France, at length, availing herself of the proffers made equally to her and her enemy, by the non-importation law of May, 1810, announced the repeal on the following Nov. of the decrees of Berlin and Milan. And it affords a subject of sincere congratulation to be informed, through the official organs of the government, that those decrees are, so far at least as our rights are concerned, really and practicably at an end.

It was confidently expected that this act on the part of France, would have been immediately followed by a revocation on the part of Great-Britain of her orders in council. If our reliance on her justice had been impaired by the wrongs she had inflicted; yet when she had plighted her faith to the world that the sole motive of her aggression on neutral commerce was to be found in the Berlin and Milan decrees, we looked forward to the extinction of those decrees, as the period when the freedom of the seas would be again restored.

In this reasonable expectation we have, however, been disappointed. A year has elapsed since the French decrees were rescinded, and yet Great-Britain, instead of retracing *pari passu* that course of unjustifiable attack on neutral rights, in which she professed to be only the reluctant follower of France, has advanced with bolder and continually increasing strides. To the categorical demands lately made by our government for the repeal of her orders in council, she has affected to deny the practical extinction of the French decrees: and she has, moreover, advanced a new and unexpected demand, encreasing in hostility the orders themselves. She has insisted, through her accredited minister at this place, that the repeal of the orders in council must be preceded, not only by the practical abandonment of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, so far as they infringe the neutral rights of the United States; but by the renunciation on the part of France, of the whole of her system of commercial warfare against Great-Britain, of which those decrees originally formed a part.

This system is understood to consist in a course of measures adopted by France and the other powers on the continent subject to, or in alliance with her, calculated to prevent the introduction into their territories of the products and manufactures of Great-Britain and her colonies; and to annihilate her trade with them.—However hostile these regulations may be on the part of France towards Great-Britain; or however sensibly the latter may feel their effects, they are, nevertheless, to be regarded only as the expedients of one enemy against another, for which the United States as a neutral power, can, in no respect, be responsible; they are, too in exact conformity with those which Great-Britain has herself adopted and acted upon in time of peace as well as war. And it is not to be presumed that France would yield to the unauthorised demand of America, what she seems to have considered as one of the most powerful engines of the present war.

Such are the pretensions upon which Great-Britain founds the violation of the maritime rights of the United States—pretensions not theoretical merely, but followed up by a desolating war upon an unprotected commerce.—The ships of the United States, laden with the products of our own soil and labor, navigated by our own citizens, and peaceably pursuing a lawful trade, are seized on our coasts, at the very mouths of our harbors, condemned and confiscated.

Your committee are not, however, of that sect whose worship is at the shrine of a calculating avarice.—And while we are laying before you the just complaints of our merchants against the plunder of their ships and cargoes, we cannot refrain from presenting to the justice and humanity of our country the unhappy case of our impressed seamen. Although the groans of these victims of barbarity for the loss of (what should be dearer to Americans than life) their liberty—although the cries of their wives and children in the privation of protectors and parents, have, of late, been drowned in the louder clamors at the loss of property: yet is the practice of forcing our mariners into the British navy, in violation of the rights of our flag, carried on with unabated rigor and severity. If it be our duty to encourage the fair and legitimate commerce of this country, by protecting the property of the merchant, then, indeed, by as much as life and liberty are more estimable than ships and goods, so much more impressive is the duty to shield the persons of our seamen, whose hard and honest services are employed, equally with those of the merchants, in advancing, under the mantle of its laws, the interests of their country.

To sum up, in a word, the great causes of complaint against Great-Britain, your committee need only say—That the United States as a sovereign and independent power, claim the right to use the ocean, which is the common and acknowledged highway of nations, for the purpose of transporting, in their own vessels, the products of their own soil and the acquisitions of their own industry, to a market in the ports of friendly nations, and to bring home, in return, such articles as their necessities or convenience may require—always regarding the rights of belligerents, as defined by the established laws of nations. Great Britain, in defiance of this incontestible right, captures every American vessel bound to or returning from a port where her commerce is not favored; enslaves our seamen, and in spite of our remonstrances, perseveres in these aggressions.

To wrongs so daring in character, and so disgraceful in their execution, it is impossible that the people of the United States should remain indifferent. We must now tamely and quietly submit, or we must resist by those means which God has placed within our reach.

Your committee would not cast a shade over the American name, by the expression of a doubt which branch of this alternative will be embraced. The occasion is now presented when the national character misunderstood and traduced for a time by foreign and domestic enemies, should be vindicated. If we have not rushed to the field of battle like the nations who are led by the mad ambition of a single chief, or the avarice of a corrupted court, it has not proceeded from a fear of war, but from our love of justice and humanity. That proud spirit of liberty and independence, which sustained our fathers in the successful assertion of their rights against foreign aggression is not yet sunk. The patriotic fire of the revolution still burns in the American breast with a holy and unextinguishable flame, and will conduct this nation to those high destinies, which are not less the reward of dignified moderation, than of exalted valor.

But we have borne with injury until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. The sovereignty and independence of these states, purchased and sanctified by the blood of our fathers, from whom we received them, not for ourselves only, but as the inheritance of our posterity, are deliberately and systematically violated. And the period has arrived, when in the opinion of your committee, it is the sacred duty of Congress to call forth the patriotism and resources of the country. By the aid of these, and with the blessing of God, we confidently trust we shall be enabled to procure that redress which has been sought for by justice by remonstrance and forbearance in vain.

Your committee reserving for a future report those ulterior measures, which, in their opinion, ought to be pursued, would at this time earnestly recommend, in the words of the President, "That the United States be immediately put into an armor and attitude demanded by the crisis, and corresponding with the national spirit and expectations." And, to this end, they beg leave to submit, for the adoption of the House, the following resolutions:—

1. *Resolved*, That the Military Establishment as authorized by the existing laws, ought to be immediately completed by filling up the ranks and prolonging the enlistment of the troops; and that to encourage enlistments, a bounty in lands ought to be given in addition to the pay and bounty now allowed by law.

2. That an additional force of ten thousand regular troops ought to be immediately raised to serve for three years; and that a bounty in lands ought to be given to encourage enlistments.

3. That it is expedient to authorize the President under proper regulations to accept the service of any number of volunteers not exceeding 50,000; to be organized, trained, and held in readiness to accomplish such service as the exigencies of the government may require.

4. That the President be authorized to order out from time to time, such detachments of the militia as in his opinion the public service may require.

5. That all the vessels not now in service, belonging to the navy, and worthy of repair, be immediately fitted up and put in commission.

6. That it is expedient to permit our merchant vessels owned exclusively by resident citizens, and commanded and navigated solely by citizens, to arm, under proper regulations to be prescribed by law, in self defence, against all unlawful proceedings towards them on the high seas.

Extract of a letter received from Washington by yesterday morning's mail.

" The Administration have come to a determination, as I am just credibly informed, of formally recognizing the Independence of South-America."

N. Y. Ev. Post.

U. S. Finances.

According to Mr. Gallatin's report, the revenue for the year ending Sept. 30, 1811, was 13,541,446 dollars 37 cts.—Current expenses, 7,994,384 dolls. 91 cts.—Payments on account of the principal of the debt, 5,058,272 dolls 82 cts. The revenue for 1812 is estimated at 8,200,000 dolls.—Current expenses at 9,400,000 dolls.—Exceeding by 1,200,000 dolls. the probable receipts. This deficiency may be paid out of a balance of 3,947,818 dolls. remaining in the Treasury Sept. 30, 1811; but Mr. Gallatin does not consider it eligible to exhaust that fund; and recommends a loan. The expenditures of 1812 include a portion of expenses arising out of the present state of affairs. As to the principal of the public debt, an authority to borrow a sum equal to what is to be reimbursed in 1812 will be necessary; which is estimated at 2,135,318 dolls. 41 cts. The whole amount of public debt on the 1st of Jan. 1812, will amount to 45,154,189 dolls—and the annual interest is 2,222,481. Mr. Gallatin says that our revenue in a time of peace is almost sufficient to defray the expences of a war; but in a time of war it is hardly competent to support the expenses of a peace establishment; sinking at once from 15 to 6 or 8 millions; but 40 millions of debt contracted during 5 or 6 years of war, may always, without any extraordinary exertions, be reimbursed in 10 years of peace.

To be placed on a solid foundation requires the aid of a revenue sufficient at least to defray the ordinary expences of government, and to pay the interest on the public debt, including that on new loans.

The nett revenue arising from duties on merchandize and tonnage last year was 12,513,490 dolls.—the same revenue for the present year is 7,500,000 dolls.—but on account of the non-importation law, this is expected hereafter to be reduced to 6,000,000. The annual sale of lands is estimated at 600,000. Total revenue 6,600,000, after 1812. —Expences 9,200,000. Deficiency, 2,600,000.

Mr. Gallatin recommends an *additional* duty of *fifty* per cent. and the *continuance of the Mediterranean fund.* If any *further* deficiency should arise, it may be supplied, *without difficulty*, by a *further increase* of *duties*, by a restoration of that on salt, and by a proper selection of moderate *internal taxes*.

The Secretary conceives it will be easy to procure loans either in a time of peace or war—but apprehends it may be necessary to give 8 per cent interest.

Died,

In this town, on the 5th inst. Nicholas Easton, Esq. in the 79th year of his age.

At Providence, on the 29th ult. Capt. Israel Davis, aged 54 years.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,
Dec. 7, 1811.

Entered.

Brig Forester, Glover, Messina; do. Harriet, Knowlton, Cayenne; sloop Express, Justin, New-York.

Cleared.

Sch'r Deborah, Spencer, Charleston; do. Mary, Jackson, Edenton; sloop Atalanta, Tew, Newbern.

Arrived at this port on Tuesday last, Brig Forester, Glover, from Messina (Sicily) bound to New-York, with a cargo of Sulphur, Wine, Oil, Juniper Berries, Opium, Rags, &c. to Timothy Williams, Thomas Lee, jun. and John B. Greene, Boston, and N. G. Rutgers and B. Seamen, New-York.—Sailed from Messina August 21st, under convoy, touched at Malta and Gibraltar, and parted convoy off Cadiz, Oct. 8th. In the fleet from Messina were 12 transports with two full regiments of British Troops bound for Spain.—Left no American vessels at Messina.—Left at Malta, Sept. 1st, several Americans, learns the names of the following; Ships Eastern Star, Metcalf, of New-York; sch'r Mary, Chase, of do.; do. Ocean, Crufts, of Boston; do. Betsey, Wilson, of Salem; ship Anne, Holcomb, of Boston, for Smyrna; brig Victory of do. detained.—Left at Gibraltar Oct. 7th, ship Globe, Russell, of Marblehead; Industry, White, of Philadelphia, condemned; Commerce, for New-York; Union, for do.; brig Thomas, do.; ship Mary, of Boston, for Lisbon; brig Valentine, for Boston, same day; Venus, do.; Ploughboy, [illegible], do. for Alicant; Jane, Hazard, of Salem, [illegible] port; sch'r Swan, Fairfield, [illegible] long 22, in two days.—Oct. 17th, lat. [illegible] spoke ship Romp of Philadelphia, from Lisbon for Savannah, [illegible] days out, in a very leaky condition.—Oct 26th, in lat. 39, long 33, brig Merchant, 19 days from Lisbon for New-York.—Same day, ship Caroline, 19 days from Lisbon for New-York.

Almanacks.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

HAVE received Bickerstaff's Rhode-Island, Farmer's, Clergyman's and Clergyman's minor Almanacks, for 1812, which they will sell by the groce, dozen or single, as low as can be purchased of the publishers.

School-Books AND Stationary.

School-Masters and Country Store-Keepers, can be furnished at R & B's Store, with SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind in use, and with every description of the best STATIONARY, at as low prices and accommodating credit as can be found at any Store in New-England.

Newport, November 30.

Sales at Auction.

On TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1811, at X o'clock A. M. at

CRANSTON & SHAW's OFFICE.

17 Hhds. 3d proof W. I. Rum.
7 do. 2d do. Do.
14 Pipes Gin.
8 do. 4th proof Brandy.
1 do. London particular Teneriffe Wine.
15 chests Hyson Tea.
26 do. hyson-skin Do.
19 do. souchong Do.
21 qr-chest souchong Do.
332 do. behea Do.
46 bales superior cassia.
10 bags Pimento.
73 do. Coffee.
2 bales Cotton.
10 Kegs Tobacco.
7 boxes Mustard.

ALSO,

A large quantity of Household Furniture.—Conditions at the sale.

On TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1811, will be sold at

CRANSTON & SHAW's OFFICE.

To close a Consignment.

A LARGE and extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting of every article in the Dry Goods line.—Sales to commence at 2 o'clock P. M.—The conditions unusually liberal and made known at the sale.

CRANSTON & SHAW, *Auc'rs.*

Newport, Dec. 6.

RUSSIA & RAVENS DUCK, &c.

RUSSIA, Ravens and half Duck; bleech'd Sheetings; and Sheetings 9-4 wide.—Also, a few barrels superfine Flour.—For sale by

C. COOK.

Newport, Dec. 6.

WANTED,

TO Contract with an experienced Mill-wright to build a Wind-Mill on the Island of Jamestown.

The dimensions may be taken from Mr. E. Read's Mill in Newport, as to the height and size, stones, iron work, boxes, collar for the shaft, running gear, vanes, for arms, &c.

Said Mill must be built of good oak Timber, joist and boards, wrought nails, and covered with cedar shingles, and the sails of Russia Duck.—All of which must be of good materials, and executed in a workman like manner, and completed by the first of November next. Apply to

JOB WATSON.

Jamestown, Dec. 4, 1811.